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INDIAN SCHOOL POLICY

THE SECTARIAN QUESTION UP IN THE SENATE ONCE MORE.

IN INTERESTING DISCUSSION ON MR. COCKRELL'S AMENDMENT PROVIDING FOR NON-SECTAR-

bill occupied the attention of the Senate during the ter part of to-day's session. The discussion as appropriations to pay for "legal services" ren-'old settlers, or Western Cherokees," adment offered by Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.), claimants to bring suit in the Court of Claims, and in the subsequent adoption of the nittee amendment for payment of specified to about fifteen claimants. After that got out of the way the question of a rather interesting discussion, the question being adment offered by Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.), which declares it to be the settled policy of Government to make no appropriation whatthe education of Indian children in sectarian schools as soon as provision can be made for them otherwise, and requiring such provision to be made before 1898.

Mr. Pettigrew (Rep., S. D.) expressed his willing Cockrell's amendment. He nted a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, stating that it would require a period of two years and an expenditure of \$1,200,000 to supply ols and teachers for the children now attending sectarian schools, and intimated that some Senators were afraid to do what was right lest they might offend some secret organization.

Mr. Geilinger (Rep., N. H.) spoke in favor of the

ation and in denunciation of what he open and palpable opposition to the ol system of the United States." He insinuation of "occult influences, said it did not apply to him. But he believed that in this matter the people had come to the parting of the ways. It had been a reproach and me that the Government of the United States had been violating not only the spirit but the letter of the Constitution in the matter of appropriations sectarian institutions. In the spirit of patriotism i justice he advocated the proposition of the House of Representatives, declaring it to be the intent of the act that no money appropriated in it uld be paid for education in sectarian schools. the American doctrine. That was the which the people were going to stand pon. Church and State should be absolutely and

Mr. George (Dem., Miss.) also favored the House reposition and opposed Mr. Cockrell's amendment. He asserted that the Baptist Church had opposed all appropriations from the Treasury and had uni-

all appropriations from the Treasury and had uni-formly from the very beginning refused to defile its hands with any such fund.

Mr. Kyle (Pop., S. D.) advocated the Cockrell amendment. He spoke with approval of the mis-sionary work done by the Catholic Church among the Indians, and suggested that a couple of years should be allowed to permit that Church to main-tain its schools among the Indians at its own ex-nense.

pense.

Mr. Thurston (Rep., Neb.) professed his profound respect for every religion, but asserted that "we are all determined, from this time on, that the fundamental policy of the Government shall be recommended that the commendation of the control of the cont

respect for every religion, but also on, that the findamental policy of the Government shall be recognized—that Church and State shall be and remain divorced.

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.) expressed his surprise at hearing the solemn warning and invocation of the Benator from Nebraska "to fright us from our propriety" in dealing simple justice to a class of self-devoted Christian American citizens. He sent to the christian of the common to the United States from a recent address by Archbishop Ireland declaring that there is no room in the United States for a conflict between Church and State, and he said that there is no room in this country for all denominations. The second of the second of the confidence of the co

MORGAN'S MINORITY REPORT. MUNION OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD REFUND-

ING BILL AND C. P. HUNTINGTON.

Waterton, April 21.—The minority report of Sen-Wagan on the Pacific Railroad Refunding bill and before the Senate this morning by Mr. wh for Mr. Morgan, who is absent on account of Mr. Morgan says that the bill reported on its face that its leading features have been detated by railroad magnates who have combined in a general plan intended to secure to themselves freat advantages at the expense of the people. The hearings in the House, Senator Morgan asserts, show hat these men have been in active negotiation and extremely alert in presenting their views of the case, while the Government and the people-have not been represented by authorized and instructed agents. In this proposed arbitration, if the bill is to become a law, the Government should have been represented officially and with account. sented officially and with careful diligence. Speaking of C. P. Huntington, Senator Morgan continues: Without attempting in this paper to array the evidence of fraud and peculation which Huntington's testimony valuly attempts to conceal, attention is travent to the fact that his evasions of the truth, as it is thoroughly established, are his main reliance for misleading Congress in his effort to capture the Central Pacific Railroad after it has made him and his three or four associates enormously rich, on the heat that his pride impels him to save the road has bankruptcy, to which his fraudulent dealing mas to have driven it.

Morgan dissents from the plan embraced in the reported bill, and with a view to getting the settes of the Senate on a different plan, moves to small the bill, with instructions in accordance with those heretotor instructions in accordance. ted officially and with careful diligence. Speak-

commit the blin with instructions in accordance with those heretofore laid before the Senate in accordance with those heretofore laid before the Senate in accordance with those heretofore laid before the Senate in accordance with the senate laid before the senate with violent disturbance. In the plan accordance with violent disturbance. In the plan accordance on rights of the United States or of any backed, stockholder, creditor or employe of these consistons under existing law is changed in the larger.

COLD RECEIPTS AND WITHDRAWALS. of business to do awals for the day were \$73,500. Only \$2,000,000 poid remains to be turned into the Treasury the last bond sale of \$100,000,000. On February

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10 of this year the gold reserve had declined to \$44,000,000, its lowest point. The highest point reached after that date was \$128,000,000 as the gold from the last bond sale was paid. Since February 10 there has been withdrawn from the Treasury in the redemption of United States notes and Treasury notes \$39,00,000 in gold, and since July 1, 1855, the withdrawals have been \$125,000,000, or nearly \$15,000,000 more than was derived from the last bond sale. The total withdrawals for the present month have been \$4,725,000.

ATTACKS ON THE VETO POWER

WHY THE AGITATION IS RENEWED JUST

THE ADVOCATES OF FREE SILVER COINAGE WANT

THE PRIVILEGES OF "GOLD BUG"

PRESIDENTS CURTAILED

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Washington, April 21.—The recent public attack on
the veto power of the President by Senator Jones,

Democratic National Convention at Chicago in July

abolition or material modification of the veto power;

the introduction by Senator Butler, of North Caro-

lina, of a joint resolution proposing an amendment

of the Federal Constitution to empower Congress

fority vote-all these coincident outbreaks of reform

ing energy have naturally attracted widespread in-

"All of these propositions are a threshing of old

straw. It is an interesting fact, though, that the

admit that their present agitation of the anti-veto

question has a direct bearing upon the programm

of the advocates of free sliver coinage. As long as 'gold bug' Presidents can override the will of a

majority in Congress, there will be a very poor

chance to get a free silver coinage law upon the statute books, but if the veto power of 'the man at

He contends for the principle of 'ma

Arkansas, is very jealous of the 'rights o

jority rule,' and he says his advocacy of

laration in favor of the curtailment of the

power of the President.

bolition of the Presidential veto is based upon his

belief that the veto is 'a menace to majority rule.

Therefore the demand is to be made upon the Demo-

eratic National Convention at Chicago for a dec-

"It seems ludicrous to talk about the beauties

'majority rule' or to expect a war to be made against 'two-thirds rule' in a Democratic National

Convention which will, in all probability, be itself

governed by the despised two-thirds rule. If the

thirds rule it will only be following the practice of

every other Democratic National Convention. The

one of its rules that in voting for nominees for President and Vice-President "two-thirds of the whole number of the votes of the convention shall be necessary to constitute a choice." This, says

Henry H. Smith in his useful handbook, 'was the

origin of the two-thirds rule by which all subse

quent Democratic National Conventions have been

governed in making nominations, and though sev-eral attempts have been made to abolish it, they have been uniformly defeated by overwhelming ma-

eral attempts have been made to abolish it, they have been uniformly defeated by overwheiming majorities."

"In the whole history of Democratic National Conventions from and including the convention of 1822 to the present day, the two-thirds rule has continued. It was adopted in the convention sixty-four years ago, has been readopted in every National Convention of the party since 1822, and only twice in all that time—in 1844 and 1848—was there a vigorous and determined contest made to get rid of the "undemocratic" two-thirds rule. The Chicago Convention of 1822 like all of its predecessors, adopted the rules of the last preceding convention. There was no serious attempt to turn down the obnoxious 'two-thirds rule.' The only attempt that was made to change the rules for the government of the Cleveland-Stevenson Convention of 1852 was a sharp fight in the Committee on Rules over the 'unit rule,' but that effort was crushed by a vote of 25 against 16.

"This obnoxious 'unit rule' also originated in the convention of 1832. It was then adopted in these words: That in taking the vote the majority of the delegates from each State shall designate the person by whom the vote for that State shall be given.' In the first Cleveland Convention (389) the rules of the Tilden Convention of 1876 and the Hancock Convention of 1839 were adopted, with a modification that in voting for a candidate no State should be allowed to change its vote until the roll of States that ostensible purpose of which was to prevent canded. That rule operated in the subsequent National Convention's 1838 and 1892, together with the 'undemocratic' two-thirds rule."

present to-day at the close of a six hours' session, the Populist vote in the House of Representatives

would have been increased from seven to eight by

the adoption of a resolution declaring Albert T. Goodwyn entitled to a seat as Representative from the Vth District of Alabama. It had pre-viously been voted—47 to 169—that James E. Cobb,

Democrat, was not elected a Representative from

that district in the LIVth Congress, and that he was not entitled to the seat, thus reducing the Dem-

ocratic strength from 100 to 39. Goodwyn was nomi-nated by the Populists and indorsed by the Jeffer-

sonian Democrats and Republicans, and the votes for his right to the seat were given by the Repub-

licans and Populists in the House. Mr. Cobb was supported by the solid Democratic votes.

In the consideration of the committee's report, Mr.

Cobb championed his own cause, and was assisted

by Mr. Bartlett (Dem., Ga.) and the recommenda-tion of Elections Committee No. 1 was supported by

Messrs Daniels (Rep., N. Y.), chairman, and Mr Royse (Rep., Ind.). Votes were taken (viva voce

on the resolution declaring Mr. Cobb entitled to his

on the resolution declaring Mr. Coole entitled to inseat—yeas 47, nays 199—and (by ballot) on a motion to recommit the case, made by Mr. Dinsmore (Dem., Ark)—yeas 60, nays 130. On the resolution declaring Mr. Goodwyn entitled to the seat the vote was, yeas 121, nays 45. This was not a quorum, and on motion by Mr. Dingley (Rep. Me.) at 5:59 the House adjourned until to-morrow, leaving the question to be settled then.

by Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.) at 5:50 the House adjourned until to-morrow, leaving the question to be settled then.

Before the House entered upon consideration of the election case, Mr. Henderson (Rep., Igwa) endeavored to secure unanimous consent for the postponement of the operation of the agreement made last week to consider the Bankruptcy bill on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week to Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week, but Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa) objected, being opposed to the consideration of any bill of that character.

A Senate bill, with amendments, was passed for the relief of settlers who located on the Northern Pacific Railroad second indemnity belt between August 15, 1887, and January 1, 1889, their titles having been declared to be unsound.

The report of Committee on Elections No. 1 on the contested ejection case of Rinaker against Downing from the XVIth District of Illinois was submitted by Mr. Cook (Rep., Ill.), the minority having until Monday in which to present their views.

DOING JUSTICE TO JOHN ROACH.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS FAVORS

THE PAYMENT OF MONEY DUE TO

HIS ESTATE.

Washington, April 21 (Special).-The Senate Com

mittee on Claims to-day through Senator Burrows who had examined the case presented by the executors of John Roach, reported a bill to pay \$330,000 to them for the occupation of the Morgan Iron Works at New-York and the Delaware Iron Shipbuilding

and Engine Works at Chester, Penn., by the Chi-cago, the Boston and the Atlanta during Mr. Cleve-

land's first Administration when Attorney-General Garland delivered an opinion that John Roach'

contracts with the Navy Department were filegal and caused his failure. It is contended that these vessels occupied the premises of John Roach some

vessels occupied the premises of John Roach some fifteen months longer than it would have taken Mr. Roach to finish the work on them had he been allowed to carry out his contract. When a settlement was made with the Navy Department a clause was put in that the Roach estate could go to Congress or the Court of Claims to recover any damages sustained by Mr. Roach through the acts of the Government. Congress is now taking the first steps to repair the injury to the Roach estate done by Mr. Garland and Mr. Cleveland.

FOR INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

THE PLAN OF THE NEW-YORK STATE BAR ASSO-CIATION PRESENTED TO MR. CLEVELAND.

Washington, April 21.-A committee of the New York State Bar Association, appointed to prepare a plan for the creation of an international court of

arbitration, called on President Cleveland by ap-

pointment this afternoon and presented a plan recommended for that purpose. The Committee of Presentation, consisting of Edward G. Whitaker, of

Veeder, of Brooklyn, chairman, and

New-York City, president of the Bar Association

W. Martin Jones, of Rochester, spent half an hour with the President in an informal discussion of the

plan, and Mr. Cleveland promised to give careful

consideration to the views presented. The pro-

of arbitration, to be composed of nine members, each representative to be a member of the Supreme or highest court of the Nation he shall represent, and to be chosen by a majority of his associates

Democratic National Convention adopted as

nvention at Chicago next July adopts the two

nost zealous of the agitators of veto abolition or veto curtailment are free sliver men, who frankly

Benators remarked to-day:

Talking on this subject, one of the older

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because of his high character as a publicist and judge and his recognized ability and irreproachable integrity. Each judge is to hold office during life, or the will of the court selecting him. The court thus constituted is to make its own rules and to fix its place of meeting. Controverted questions are to be submitted by treaty between the disputing nations to the court, with an express stipulation that all parties shall conform to whatever determination the court shall make of the controversy. Independent Powers not represented in the tribunal may submit controversies to its decision by complying with the rules of the court on contributing such stipulated amount to its expenses as may be provided for by the rules or determined by the court. It is recommended by the association that the President enier at once into correspondence and negotiations through the proper diplomatic channels with representatives of the Governments of Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, the Netherlands, Mexico, Brazil and the Argentine Republic for a union with the Government of the United States in this undertaking of forming an international court substantially on the basis thus outlined. thus constituted is to make its own rules and to fix

WASHINGTON NEWS NOTES.

THE SUGAR BOUNTY CASES TO BE AR-GUED TO-DAY.

PACIFIC CABLE SUBSIDIES-MORE MEN NEEDED IN THE NAVY-THE CONGRESS OF RELIG-

Washington April 21.-The cases coming the Federal courts in Louisiana involving the payment of the sugar-bounty claims held up by Conwill be argued in the Supreme Court of the United States to-morrow. For the claimants, Joseph H. Choate and ex-Senator Manderson will appear; the Government and Mr. Bowier, it is expected, will be represented by Solicitor-General Conrad and Assistant Attorney-General Whitney.

Commerce to-day further considered the several bills looking to the construction of a telegraph cable from the United States to China and Japan by way of the Hawalian Islands. A vote was taken on a motion made by Mr. Stewart of New-Jersey, to fix the amount of the subsidy at \$100,000 a year, and it was agreed to without opposition. The circumstance was also developed that the companies expect to secure subsidies from the other countries which the cable will touch.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs this morning ordered a favorable report on a communi-cation from the Secretary of the Navy urging that the appropriation in the Naval bill providing for the enlistment of as many additional men as in his discretion may be deemed necessary, not exceeding 1,000, shall be immediately available upon the passage of the bill. The committee will report it as an amendment to the Naval bill when it comes up in the Senate. The Secretary, in his letter, says that the Massachusetts, the Oregon and the Texas will be ready to go into commission on June 1, but that unless the men provided for these battle-ships can be enlisted at once it is probable that crews cannot be obtained for them until early fall. During the be obtained for them until early fail. During the summer, he says, few seamen present themselves for enlistment. The Naval bill for the current year provided for the enlistment of a like number of men, and during the months of July, August, September and October, 1895, only 137 men presented themselves who had not been in the Navy before, and only 199 for enlistment in the engineer force, and only 199 for enlistment in the engineer force. For this reason Secretary Herbert urges that steps be taken to enable the Department to enlist the men at once. The committee also considered the Chandler amendments, and took favorable action on that one which prohibits payment after January 1, 1897, from the appropriations for the Navy, to any officer on the active or retired list while such officer is employed by any person or company furnishing naval supplies or war material to the Government. It also makes such employment unlawful after that date. Mr. Chandler was directed to prepare the amendment. The other amendment pertaining to the ownership of patents was passed over for the present without action.

At the second day's session of the American Society of Religious Education, Dr. F. B. Palmer, of Fredonia N. Y., spoke on "Religious Education De-fined." He advocated the making of education real by teaching the Bible and taking truth as the standard. Edwin Willits, formerly Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, read a paper on the same subject. He desired to emphasize one suggestion, and that was studying the personality of God. If there is anything in this new process of education, it is the study of the individual. "Old Problems in New Lights" was the theme of a paper by Miss Anna spoke of the spirit of unrest in the educational world spoke of the spirit of unrest in the educational world and the causes which led to it. She advocated the union of educational forces—Christianity and science: also that the Church investigate the course of study in the schools. Miss Edith C. Westcott, principal of the Western High School, of Washington, in discussing the same subject, said that if the Christian Church of America takes up the kindergarten with the same enthusiasm with which it has the Christian Endeavor Society, the question of counteracting the evils of the slums will be solved. The Rev Rr. Baller, vice-chancellor of the American University, spoke on "Religious Education in Different Periods of Life."

The Senate Committee on Claims to-day reported The Senate Committee of the Sundry Civil favorably as an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill the Omnibus bill appropriating \$552,466 to cover the claims reported favorably by the Court of Claims under the Bowman act for stores and supplies furnished to the Federal troops during the war of the rebellion by loyal citizens in the

appropriating \$25,000 additional for the construction of tide gates in the causeway across Wallabout Channel, connecting the Cob Dock at Brooklyn, N. Y., with the Navy Yard was to-day favorably reported to the Senate from the Naval Affairs Committee. An amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill,

A bill appropriating \$50,000 for a first-class lightvessel with steam for signal for service off Fire Island, N. Y., was to-day favorably reported to the Senate from the Committee on Commerce.

Many of the delegates to the National Arbitration Conference, which is to begin to-morrow, arrived here last night and to-day. The delegates are representative men of their respective States, and their purpose is to establish a permanent system of arbitration between the United States and foreign Pow-ers. Nearly all the States in the Union will be rep-resented, and it is thought there will be about 250 delegates in attendance. Special invitations have been issued to the President and his Cabinet and to members of Congress.

In Judge Cole's Court this morning District-Attorney Birney renewed his motion to proceed with the trial of Messrs. Havemeyer and Searles, of the Sugar Trust; McCartney & Seymour, brokers, and Sugar Itas:
Shriver and Edwards, newspaper correspondents.
Judge Cole said he preferred to consider the matter
further, and he will probably decide to-morrow
what action he will take on Mr. Birney's motion.

Private Secretary Thurber returned to Washington this morning. He has been in Syracuse, N. Y., and not in Marion, Mass., as was supposed.

The Senate Committee on Claims to-day favorably reported on bills appropriating \$3,867 to the Portland Company, of Portland, Me., in settlement of its claim for the construction of the gunboats Agawam and Pontoosuc; appropriating \$330,150 to the heirs of John Roach, in connection with the construction of the Chicago, the Boston and the Atlanta; referring to the Court of Claims the claim of the Atlantic Works of Boston for balance due for the construction of the monitors Casco, Monadnock and Agamenticus; and appropriating \$23,500 to reim-

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resolution of Representative Blue providing for the investigation of any or all of the National Soldiers' Homes has been amended so as to apply only to the home at Leavenworth, Kan., which was the subject of so much criticism on the floor of the house last week. The House Judiciary Committee has reported favorably a bill authorizing the erec-tion of a penitentiary on the military reservation at Leavenworth, Kan., to accommodate 1,200 con-victs.

POLITICS IN THE SOUTH.

AN INTERESTING TALK WITH JOHN R. LYNCH, OF MISSISSIPPL

MUST UNITE AND OVERTHROW THE

Lynch, of Mississippi, who was the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury during the Harrison Administration, and who had the honor of being the temporary chairhas been for some time in this city after spending several months in Mississippi in electing delegates favorable to McKinley to the St. Louis Convention. There was a spirited rivalry between Lynch and "Jim" Hill as to which should lead the delegation to the big convention. As a result there were elected two sets of delegates, and Lynch is now here preparing and the National Convention. Hill was the Post master at Vicksburg under Harrison, and is the member of the National Committee for Mississippi There was a similar contest from that State four years ago, and the National Convention decided it by admitting both delegations and allowing them half votes each. Both delegations are for McKinley for the Presidency, and will doubtless be admitted as was the delegation four years ago, although Mr. Lynch is preparing a very strong case for his side, and will demand that his side be allowed full repretion of his case by R. H. Terrell, his law partner. Mr. Lynch talks freely on the merits of his cas and Republican politics in the South. He spends half of the year down South, looking after his cotton interests. He comes in contact with the leading men of his party, and obtains from them

the trend of things political. Mr. Lynch is now looked upon as the political leader of his people since Frederick Douglass's death. He is a conserv ative man and enjoys the confidence and respect of the leading men of the party. He feels confident of his success at St. Louis, is sanguine of McKinley' nomination for the Presidency, is confident that the Republicans will win in November, and believes that Mississippi politics he said:

"The Hill faction was not only defeated in the election of delegates to the State Convention, but it was defeated in every district in the State. Still there will be frivolous contests from every Congress district, as well as from the States at large. enty-four out of seventy-five countles in the State elected delegates to the State Convention-262 in number. Of the 262 desegates the Lynch faction elected 204% and the Hill faction 57%. The delegates were elected on February 22, and the convention was held on March 4.

State Committee. A sub-committee of the State Committee to prepare the roll of delegates, met on March 2. Between February 22 and March 2 delegations and fictitious contests in counties carried by the Lynch faction. When the sub-commit seventy counties, involving the seats of sixty-eight roll the names of fifty-two of these delegates, bu placing on the roll the names of fifty-two persons nittee elected fifty-two delegates in lieu of those who had been elected by the people. To prevent the original fifty-two men from taking part in the convention it was provided that admission to the hall should be by cards, the cards to be issued by the chairman of the sub-committee, who was a Hill

"My friends, including the chairman of the State of the committee, with about one hundred a body and found the doors guarded by the police hall by the peace officers of the city he announced ommittee had been held. When the roll was called it was discovered that of the 262 votes representing 135½ votes were present and participated in the convention. The Hill convention was therefore composed of persons representing but 126%

of the 262 upon their own roll. "The Lynch or regular convention, therefore, was composed of 1874 votes 1354 exclusive of the fiftytwo which the State Committee refused to include in its roll. The Hill or irregular convention, therefore, was composed of persons representing 126% votes of the 262 votes on their roll, including the fifty-two persons elected by the State Committee to take the place of the fifty-two delegates elected

"Hesides being defeated in the State Convention, the Hill faction was defeated in all Congress dis-tricts. The foregoing are the facts in the case, which will be clearly established before the Na-tional Committee and the National Convention, and

tional Committee and the National Convention, and upon which I am sanguine of the Lynch faction being recognized as the regular delegates."

Speaking of the situation in other States, and of the prospects of breaking the Solid South next year, Mr. Lynch said: "There are seven States, geographically classed Southern, in which the promises of Republican success next year are good. These States are West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina. It is not only probable that the Democrats will be defeated in these States, but it is possible for the same result to take place in one or more of the other States where free suffrage has been suppressed. This neary odomination humbug has been the pretext for nearly all the crimes committed against the ballot at the South during the past fifteen years. Of course all intelligent people know that the so-called race issue is a myth and a sham, and that it is used as a pretext to justify crimes against the ballot that might otherwise be condemned by the public sentiment of the country.

crimes against the bubble sentiment of the country.

"But as long as there are persons who can be thus fooled and deceived just so long will this cry of 'negro domination' be used, and no longer. Prospects of Republican success in the States which I have named are excellent, because all of the elements and organizations opposed to the local machines should, and I think will, make common cause against the common enemy. We all recognize the fact that it is uscless to discuss and consider public questions when only one party can pass judgment upon them at the polls. Consequently, I expect to see the Republicans, Prohibitionists, Populists, Free Silverites and other political organizations that may be opposed to the tyrannical machines in the States which I have named unite in support of one ticket, not only for the State government, but for Presidential electors as well. The objective aim of these organizations at this time is to overthrow the present local machines for the purpose of allowing the people to have access once more to the ballot-box. When this is done the merits and claims of the various parties can be presented to the voters of the South fairly and squarely.

"So far as the financial question is concerned, I

sented to the voters of the South larry squarely.

So far as the financial question is concerned, I am satisfied that the great majority of the American people are in favor of bimetall'sm—the use of both gold and silver for the purposes of money. But the country can sately trust the Republican party to solve this important problem.

When questioned as to the choice of Southern Republicans for the Presidential candidate, Mr. Lynch said that the trend was decidely favorable to Mc-Kinley, and the major portion of the delegates already elected were favorable to the selection of the Buckeye State candidate as the nominee of the party.

Buckeye State candidate as the nominee of the party.

"But," said he, "on account of their present helpiless and dependent position, I believe that Southern Republicans should not be aggressive in support of, or in opposition to, any particular candidate for the nomination, but they should, and I believe they will, defer largely to the judgment of the delegates from the States upon which we must depend to elect the ticket. It is to be hoped, that the delegates will be chosen with reference to the best interest of the party, and that as a result of careful deliberation, friendly conference and free consultation the strongest and most available man for the whole country will be selected to head 'he ticket of the party that will no doubt be returned to power by the suffrage of the American people."

E. M. BUSHNELL GETS A DIVORCE. Easton, Penn., April 21 (Special).-Edwin M. Bush-

sell, the head of the Bushnell Manufacturing Company, of this city, has obtained a divorce from his wife, Elizabeth M. Bushnell, now of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. This ends a series of incidents which have N. Y. This ends a series of incidents which have excited social circles here and in Poughkeepsie for a year. Mr. and Mrs. Bushneil were well introduced when Mr. Bushneil came to establish his plant in Easton. The trouble came about, so Mrs. Bushneil alleged, through her husband's acts. His friends from Poughkeepsie came here to investigate, declared themselves satisfied, and then he entered suit for divorce, his wife having meanwhile gone to Poughkeepsie and entered a similar suit, which is still pending. OUT TO-DAY:

MARK TWAIN

article on this popular author by his long-time friend Rev. Dr. JOSEPH H. TWICHELL With Portrait and Other Illustrations.

HOWARD PYLE in a beautifully illustrated paper, tells the story
the Egyptologist, describes his important discoveries during 1895 in a paper called

THROUGH INLAND WATERS

canal-boat, from New York to Lake Cham-in, during which he sketched bits of pictur-ue life and landscape by the way.

IACOUES DE MORGAN

THE DASHUR EXPLORATIONS

England and America in 1863: A Chapter in the life of Cyrus W. Field wing the attitude of England toward the Civil War in America, in two letters written in 1862 and 1863 by WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE to the late Crave W. Fixt.s.

An analysis of The English Crisis is Professor WOODROW WILSON has another Paper on George Washington.

SHORT STORIES By MARY E. WILKINS, JULIAN RALPH, and HARRIET LEWIS BRADLEY

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A NEW SCHEME FOR FUSION.

BETWEEN NORTH CAROLINA POPULISTS AND DEMOCRATS THIS TIME.

CONGRESSMAN SKINNER SLATED AS THE NOMI-CONSUMMATED - BUTLER LOOKS FOR A FREE-SILVER PLAT-

Washington, April 21.-On the heels of the ar incement that the Republicans and Populists of North Carolina have failed to frect a fusion fo the coming elections a report is being circulated that an effort will be made to bring about between the Populists and Democrats of that State, and that for this purpose ex-Senator Jarvis arrived here on Sunday. Mr Jarvis and Senato Butler are expected to get together. The price at which Mr. Jarvis is said to be willing to give hi support to the fusion movement is the nomination for Governor of his brother-in-law, Representative Harry Skinner, the Populist from Greenville, N. C. The Populist and Republican conference committees at Raleigh struggled until a late hour Friday night to formulate some plan by which they might fuse in the coming State election, but each party wanted name the Governor, and Mr. Butler insisted that the Populists should support only free sliver men who would be uncompromising in their devotion to Butler had urged in his circular to his constitue written two weeks ago, but withheld in deference week. Such a compromise would have made it necessary for Senator Pritchard to retire from the ace for re-election to the Senate, or to take would take him "with a McKinley attachment

The Democrats of North Carolina have been watching the efforts of the Republicans and Populists to get together with much interest, many be lieving that if they should not fuse there would be a splendid opportunity for the Democrats to carry the State next fall, as the Democrats have only been defeated by the combination of their opponents in the past. But all parties realize that the utcome of a three-cornered fight would be uncertain. The election law secured by the Populists and Republicans will allow the negro voters not only to vote, but to have their ballots counted, and in a number of other ways conditions have changed since the Democrats were first defeated by the fusion of their two now discordant allies. If the Populists and Democrats could fuse they would have an excellent chance of success, though even

Populists and Democrats could fuse they would have an excellent chance of success, though even then the outcome would not be certain, in the opinion of well-informed politicians of the State. Marion Butler has insisted for some time that the Populists should name the Governor, and if the Democrats are to be brought into the race as friends of the Populists it will be necessary that the nominee of the Populists should be a man perfectly acceptable to them. It is said to be for this reason that the name of Representative Harry Skinner has been taken up. Mr. Skinner and Mr. Jarvis married sisters, and the Congressman is related to a large number of the most influential Democrats of the State.

The developments of the last three months have convinced Senator Butler that there is practically no hope of the Republican National Convent on making concessions to the free silver sentiment in the ranks of the Democracy has been encouraging, and he is looking forward with confidence to having that party declare unequivocally for free silver at Chicago. Mr. Butler has been an advocate of independent action by the Populists if no other party will declare for free silver, but he realizes that should the Democratic nominee. Congressman Bell, of Colorado, said yesterday that if the Democrats should nominate a free silver man, there would be a wholksale delivery of Populist, and it has been influential in preventing any fusion between the Populists "would be out of a job." This feeling is shared generally by Populists, and it has been influential in preventing any fusion between the Populists and Republicans of North Carolina. It is thought that the possibility of these parties in North Carolina particularly appropriate.

But there is still a bitter feeling in that State between Democrats and Popullists, and even should

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But there is still a bitter feeling in that State between Democrats and Populists, and even should the leaders effect an arrangement it is not at all certain that the people will follow their advice and vote for the men selected. The results of the conference between ex-Senator Jarvis and Senator Marion Butler are being looked forward to as of great importance by all interested in the politics of North Carolina.

NAIL MEN TRYING TO GET TOGETHER. Chicago, April 21.-Members of the Nail Associa-

tion, of which F. H. Loring, of Pittsburg, is the chairman, and of the Wire Nail Association, of which H. P. Robey, of Wareham, Mass., is the chairman, are holding separate meetings at the chairman, are holding separate meetings at the Wellington, Hotel in this city, to-day. For some time the two associations have been at cross-purposes, each having a thorough organization in its own line, and maintaining stiff trade dealings. The purpose of the conference is to effect an organization of the manufacturers of nails of all kinds.



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SECOND DAY OF THE INSTITUTE.

WESTCHESTER TEACHERS BUSY ATTENDING The novelty and excitement of the first day having

worn away, the members and instructors of the Teachers' Institute in White Plains settled down to work yesterday.

The Institute has been divided into three classes primary, intermediate and advanced. Every after-noon the members tell the secretaries of the Institute which department they desire to attend the

The Primary Department exercises are he room known as the "Study," and the advanced class is in Room No. 15, both on the second floor; while the Intermediate Department occupies the Assembly Hall, on the third floor, which has a seating capacity

The afternoon exercises are held exclusively in the assembly room of the school. The total number registered yesterday at noon was 289, but there are at least 350 teachers in attendance, the teachers from Sing Sing, Yonkers and Mount Vernon, who are not obliged to attend by law, being present, but in many cases omitting to place their names upon the list.

While many of the attendants at the Institute re

turn home every evening, by railroad or other means will remain in the village throughout the week. Through the efforts of Superintendent Rankin, all who decided to stay have been accom-modated with pleasant and convenient boarding

Several of the school-book publishing-houses are represented here: J. L. Sweeny, formerly State In-structor, Teachers' Training Class, is here for the Educational Gazette Company, of Rochester; George Cooper appears for Werner & Co., New-York; George F. Coles, formerly principal Poekskill Public School, is here for the same firm; Andrew C. Kurvin represents the C. W. Bardeen Publishing Company, of Syracuse; W. P. Maynard, of White Plains represents the Standard Dictionary, and J. N. Brown is here for the Kellogg Publishing Company, New-

York City.

The following teachers have registered in addition to those already reported: Elizabeth Baliance, Irvington-on-Hudson; Charles F. Lent, New-Rochelle; M. Violet Watson, Neperan; Margaret J. Craig, Sing Sing; Amy Johnston Brown and Bessie P. Williams, Pocantice Hillia; Anna Washburn, Chappaqua; Susan M. Baldwin, Port Chester; Edward G. Barnes, Peekskill.

Among the teachers registered one has served eighty terms, or forty years; and another seventy terms, or thirty-five years.

The exercises yesterday in the several departments of the institute were carried out in accordance with the published programme. Conductors Stout and Bugbee and Miss Anna K. Eggleston were the instructors, their discourses being particularly interesting. In the afternoon Miss Eggleston wave an interesting discourse on "The Children." She is an easy talker, and evidently has her whole heart in her work. Superintendent of Public Instruction Charles R. Skinner, who was to give an informal talk, was unable to be present.

Last evening Charles E. Flich lectured upon "Abraham Lincoln" in the Assembly-Room, and this evening Professor Percy I. Bugbee will give his views upon "Some Phases of Education."

The programme for to-day's exercises is as follows:

Morning—9 o'clock, Primary, "Primary Methoda," ork City. The following teachers have registered in addition

The programme for to-day's exercises is as follows:
Morning—9 o'clock, Primary, "Primary Methods,"
Conductor Bugbee; Intermediate, "Language
Work," Miss Eggleston; Advanced, "Unification and
Isolation," Conductor Stout. Ten o'clock, Primary.
"The Child and Nature," Conductor Stout; Intermediate, "Language Work," Miss Eggleston; Advanced, "Round Table Conference," Conductor Bugbee, Eleven o'clock, Primary, "Moral Instruction,"
Miss Eggleston; Intermediate, "Correlation vs. Analysis," Conductor Stout; Advanced, "Geometry,"
Conductor Bugbee,
Afternoon—1:30 o'clock, opening exercises; 1:45
o'clock, "Teacher and Pupil," Superintendent
Young; 2:45, o'clock, "Stimulants and Narcotics,"
Conductor Stout.

Conductor Stout.
On Thursday Miss Florence B. Himes, instructor in drawing, will take Miss Eggleston's place on the programme of that and the succeeding day. TAKING UNITED PRESS SERVICE. Selma, Ala., April 21:-"The Daily News" of this

city has begun taking the full night service of the United Press. FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE.

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